

VIII. *Account of some Roman Antiquities lately discovered in Cumberland. By the Rev. D. Carlisle, of Carlisle. Communicated by the Lord Bishop of Salisbury.*

Read May 10, 1792.

THE antiquities from which the inclosed drawings [*a*] were taken have been all (except No. 23) found at Castlesteads or Cambeck fort. A few of them were discovered some time ago, but the greater part only last year, when the remains of the fort, as well as of the wall of Severus, for a considerable length, were dug up.

Castlesteads, called in the *Notitia Petriana*, was the sixth station from the Western extremity of the wall. It was garrisoned by the *Ala Petriana*. In dimensions and figure this fort did not differ materially from the other *castra* along the wall, being an oblong of an hundred and thirty yards by an hundred : but its situation, in one respect, was remarkable, as instead of coinciding with the vallum, it was built at the distance of nearly a quarter of a mile from it.

The walls of the fort have been long entirely levelled ; and the area, which they inclosed, overgrown with brush-wood ; however, the foundations might easily be traced, and many vestiges of the ancient buildings were, within these few years, very distinguishable.

In digging in the ground which lies over the ruins, were found several coins of the Antonini and Severi, and some fragments of furniture, &c. of a much more modern date ;

[*a*], Plates III. IV. V..

amongst the rest, an iron lock, formed just as locks are at present, and a shilling of Edward the Fourth. Whence it should seem, that some of these forts, after having been deserted [b] upon the incursion of the Picts in the year 416, were repaired in the middle ages, and converted into castles by the barons.

As the remains of the vallum itself, for near half a mile, were entirely dug up, Mr. Johnstone, to whom the estate belongs, had an opportunity of examining the construction of this curious remnant of Roman industry with the greatest accuracy. Of this he gave me the following account. 'The breadth of the foundation was eight feet; the wall, where entire, was faced with large stones on both sides, and the space between them filled with rubbish stone to the depth of a foot; then a strong cement of lime and sand, about four inches thick; over that a foot of rubbish, and then a cover of cement as before; these layers were succeeded by others of rubbish and cement alternately, till the interspace between the facing-stones was filled up to the top, and thus the whole became one solid connected mass.'

The remarks upon these inscriptions, which I have ventured to add, I submit with the greatest diffidence to the Society.

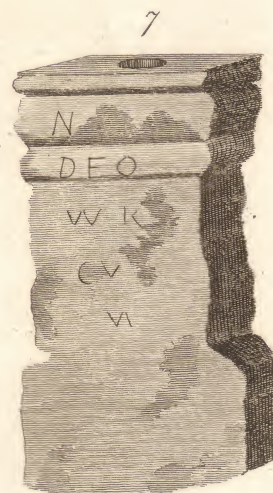
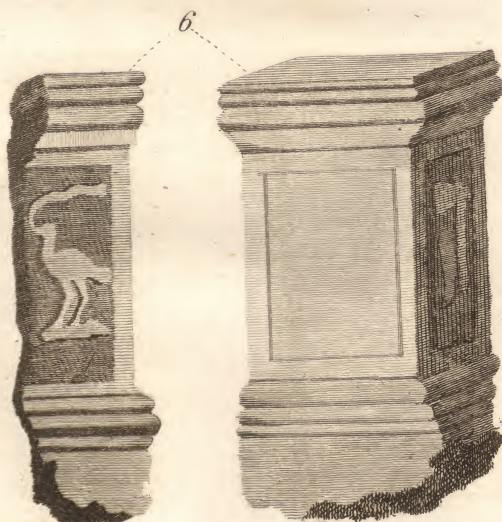
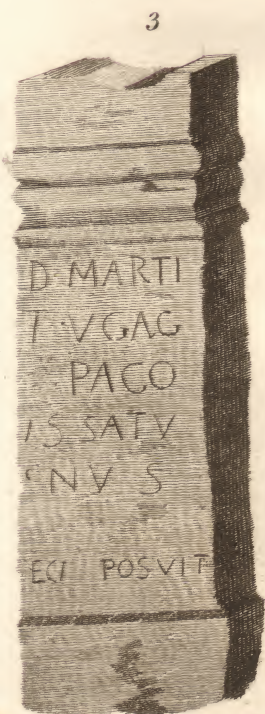
Plate III. fig. 1. From the dress of this figure not being Roman, and from its bearing a cornucopia in its hand, may we not conjecture that it was meant for some local *genius*, most of whom (as we see from Montfaucon, plate CC, &c.) were thus represented?

Fig. 2. The last line of this inscription looked so like MINERVE, that I was at first induced to consider the altar as

[b] Relictis civitatibus ac muro, fugiunt, disperguntur.

BED. Hist. p. 50.

having



Roman Antiquities at Castlesteads in Cumberland?

Basire Sc.

having been dedicated to Belatucader and Minerva, as Θεοὶ
 συμβωμοί, and I made it out thus : DEO BELATVCADRO
 A *tque Regina* MINERVÆ ; but as I believe there is no
 instance of the epithet *Regina* being applied to Minerva, and
 as it is but seldom that we meet with an inscription upon an
 altar, where the name of the person who erected it is not in-
 troduced, I should prefer reading the whole, DEO BELA-
 TVCADRO ARAM Meritò E *rexit* RVFus.

This is the eighth altar which has been dug up in the
 neighbourhood of the Roman wall inscribed to Belatucader.
 It has been thought by Selden, and many learned men, that
 the name of this god is no other than that of *Baal* or *Bel*, dif-
 ferently modified ; and what considerably strengthens this
 conjecture is the great number of inscriptions discovered
 hereabouts where the Phœnician deities are indubitably men-
 tioned. We have altars dedicated to the *Syrian Goddesses*, to
 the *Tyrian Hercules*, to *Mithras*, to *Astarte*, all found within a
 short distance from Petrianæ : why then should we not think
 it probable that Belatucader (like Baalzephon, Baalpeor,
 Beelzebub, and many more), may be compounded of Baal,
 with some title annexed ?

I do not lay much stress upon etymological arguments ;
 but I cannot help remarking how very naturally the word Be-
 latucader resolves itself into *Bel* [and the Arabic epithet
 دُو قَدَر] *du cader* (potenti) an epithet frequently applied to
 the Deity himself in the Koran.

Nor was there any mode of forming the names for their
 gods and heroes more common amongst the Orientals than by
 uniting an attribute with the possessive pronoun *du* ; of this
 Pococke (Hist. Arab. Spec. pag. 104.) has given us no fewer
 than ten instances.

I read the inscription fig. 3. Deo MARTI TVNG^{Grorum}
AVG ^{ustorum} PAGONVS SATVRNVS FeCiT
PoSVIT. The letters upon this altar, as well as the work-
manship of the stone itself, are extremely rude; the former
seem only to have been scratched with a nail: and indeed we
may gather from the inscription, that the person who dedi-
cated the altar had made it himself.

Fig. 4. This little vessel is composed of blackish clay, very
different from any to be found in the neighbourhood. Per-
haps it might have been a kind of lachrymatory.

Fig. 5. This head, apparently of a Roman foldier, is not
ill executed.

Fig. 6, has no inscription: on one side is sculptured an
axe and a sacrificing knife; on the other a bird not unlike the
Ibis.

Fig. 7, The inscription here is almost entirely obliterated.

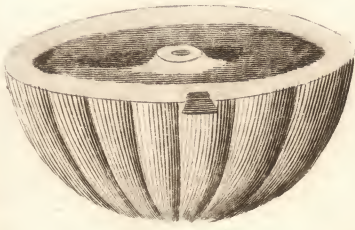
Plate IV. Fig. 8. The upper stone of a hand-mill.

Fig. 9. Four or five of these small troughs were dug up in
different parts of the fort, and one in the foundation of the
vallum itself. They were all found inverted.

Fig. 10. seems a rude sculpture of Hercules, though it is
not easy to say what is meant by the necklace about his neck.
We are informed by Lucian that the Gauls did worship this
deity under the name of Ogmius; but one cannot imagine
the figure upon our altar to have been intended for the Celtic
Hercules, who was the God of Eloquence, and represented
under the symbol of an old man with a club, drawing a
number of followers after him by a chain fastened to their
ears.

Fig. 11. This altar is finished with more neatness than any
of the others, and the letters are as sharp as if they were only
just cut. The whole of the word AVGVSTI was evidently
intended

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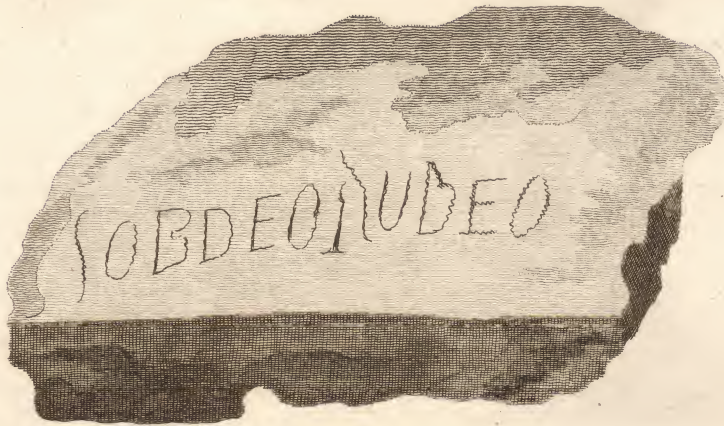
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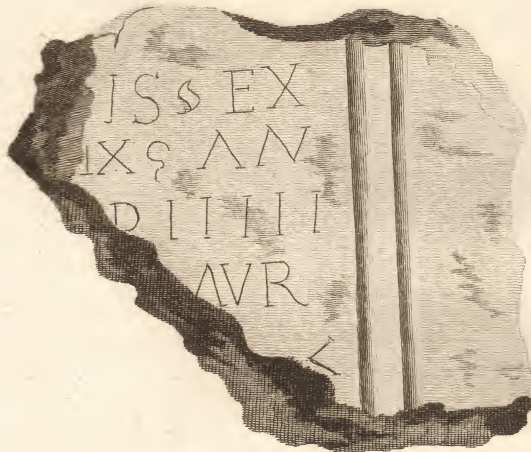
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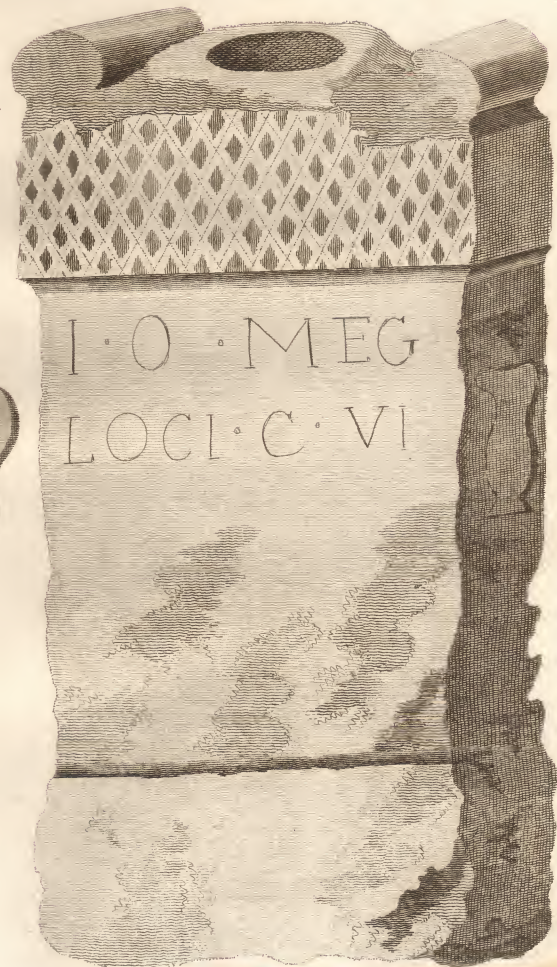
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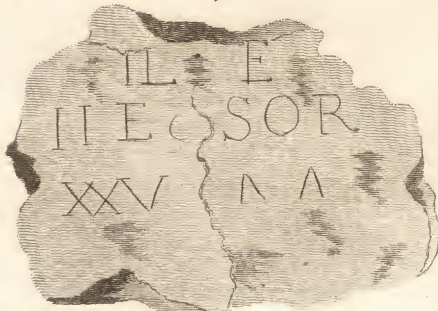
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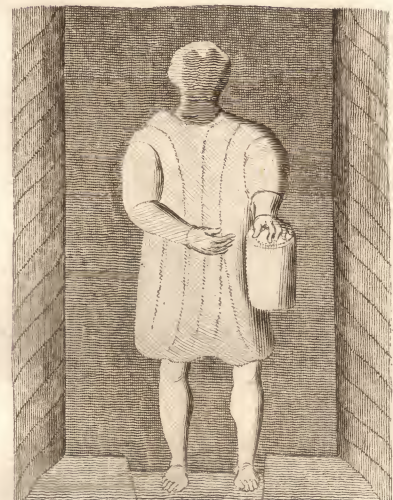


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intended to be engraved in one line, but, on account of some mistake having been made, the latter part of it is erased, and continued in the line below. It is probable, that the altar was erected near some building, which by accident had been burnt down, as a quantity of scorched wheat was found lying beneath it, and as the stone itself bears evident marks of fire upon its surface. We have many altars in Gruter, and elsewhere, dedicated to the virtues of the Roman Emperors, as to their piety, to their chastity, to their constancy, &c. Cicero himself calls those qualities *divas*, 'propter quas datur ascensus in cœlum;' but to deify their mere *institutions* (for, the word DISCIPLINÆ, I should imagine, can only be a mis-spelling for DISCIPLINÆ) seems a curious stretch of flattery.

Fig. 12. A female figure of not inelegant workmanship.

Pl. V. fig. 13. Fragment of an altar to Jupiter.

Fig. 14. I can make no conjecture what this stone was intended for, or what the letters upon it mean: I think they may be read SVB DEO RVBEO.

Fig. 15. All that is legible upon this altar seems to be *Iovi Omnipotenti Maximo Et Genio LOCI Cohors SEXTA* The sides are ornamented with a præfericulum and a patera.

Fig. 16. and fig. 17. appear to be fragments of sepulchral inscriptions.

Pl. VI. fig. 18. and fig. 19. rude relievos of images.

Fig. 20. Inscription, *Centuria ROMANI*. This stone was found in the ruins of the great vallum, and probably, like many similar ones given in Horsley, &c. had been originally fixed in the face of it, to denote what portion of the building each particular body of troops had compleated. It is a pity that the places where these stones were found, and their di-

stances from each other, have not been more precisely ascertained.

Fig. 21. This altar was found some years ago in the bank of a rivulet, which runs by the fort ; and an engraving of it is given by Mr. Brand in his History of Newcastle ; but as it was covered with moss and dirt at the time he inspected it, he could not examine the inscription so accurately as I have been enabled to do from the altar in my own possession.

The symbols upon the sides, a thunderbolt and wheel, sufficiently declare that the altar was dedicated to Jupiter, although the letters I. O. M. which, no doubt, were once upon it, are broken off, together with the upper part of the stone. The original inscription, therefore, I fancy might be read thus :

Iovi Optimo Maximo
ET NVMINibus AVGVSTI
Nostri, COHors SECVNDA TVN-
GRORum GORDiana Milliaria ECquitata
FIDA. CVI PRÆ-
EST CLAV-
DIVS PRA-
EFeetus, INSTANTE
AELio MARTINO
PRINCipe, X Kalendarum Ianuarii,
IMPeratore Domino Nostro AVGVSTO III. PO-
MPIANO, CONsulibUS.

The mark Ξ (milliaria) seems to have been at first omitted by the workman, and added afterwards between the lines. The *Cohors Equitata Milliaria* (whose existence, as part of the Roman army, appears to be not much known) is thus described

scribed by Hyginus [c]; "Habet Cohors Equitata Milliaria pedites septingentos sexaginta, centurias decem, equites ducentos quadraginta, turmas decem." And although the name of *milliary* cohort was originally confined to the first cohort of the legion, as consisting of a thousand men, yet, in the latter times of the empire, according to Vegetius 'non tantum unam cohortem sed etiam alias milliarias legio fuit iussu suscipere.'

In the last line but one of this inscription, there is an evident mistake of III for II, as we know, from the Fasti, that Pompeianus was the colleague of Gordian in his third consulship.

It is remarkable, that though the *first* cohort of Tungri is spoken of by the Notitia, and to be traced in various inscriptions found in the neighbourhood of the Roman wall, yet neither the Notitia, nor a single stone (as far as I know) except this altar, make any mention of the *second* cohort. That *it* ever was in Britain, appears only to be known from a few words of Tacitus: 'Agricola, (says he, in describing the battle with Galgacus) tres Batavorum cohortes ac Tungrorum *duas* cohortatus est ut rem ad mucrones ac manus adducerent,' &c. It is pleasing to see a passage in a Roman historian and an inscription dug up in Cumberland thus mutually throwing light upon each other.

Fig. 22. A foldier, with an arcula in his hand, perhaps a corn-basket; a similar figure is given in Horsley, N° XI. Scotland.

Fig. 23. This altar was found in the bed of a rivulet at Bewcastle, a village situated about six miles to the north of the wall of Severus. It was sent to me a few months ago.

[c] De Castrametatione.

I read the inscription thus :

SANCTO CO-
CIDEO, Titus AVRVCus
FELICISSI-
MVS TRIBVNus
EX EVOCATO
Votum Solvit Lubens Meritò.

Tribunus ex evocato may perhaps signify, promoted to the rank of Tribune from being an *Evocatus*; but I should rather think that *Tribunus* and *ex evocato* were unconnected with each other, and consider the latter as synonymous with *qui fuerat evocatus* (who was formerly an *evocatus*) a mode of phraseology, though perhaps not very common in the best Latin writers, yet by no means unfrequent in the later ones. Ammianus Marcellinus affords us numberless instances of it : thus lib. xxi, c. 6. 'Amphilotius quidam *ex Tribuno* Paphlagoniæ ausus, &c.' lib. xxii, c. 3. 'Taurum *ex Præfecto Prætorio* in exilium egerunt.' In the Hist. Aug. Script. p. 145, we read, 'Senatus Maximum Pupienum *ex Præfecto urbi* qui plurimas dignitates præcipuè gessisset, imperatorem creavit.' In the same manner we find in glossis Isidori *ex consule* for *consul vetus*, *ex milite* for *miles vetus*.

The *Evocati*, as we may gather from various passages in the Roman historians, were soldiers, who after having completed their military service, still remained in the army as volunteers.

This is the third altar found in Cumberland dedicated to the local deity Cocideus.

Fig. 24 and 25 are impressions taken from two intaglios cut in cornelians; the former is drawn the same size as the original,

nal, the latter twice as large. Fig. 24 seems intended for a Mercury; he has the petasus upon his head, and holds a purse in his left hand; whether the artist meant to engrave a caduceus in his right, I cannot determine. He is destitute of the talaria: but we find Mercury as often represented without these two last symbols as with them (Montfauc. pl. LXVIII. LXIX.)

Fig. 25. Profiles of Jupiter, Castor, and Pollux. From the imperial diadems with which they are crowned, perhaps the engraver wished to denote Severus and his two sons Caracalla and Geta under the characters of these deities.